The Middletown Transcript

VOL. 43. NO. 15 MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1910. PRICE THREE CENTS

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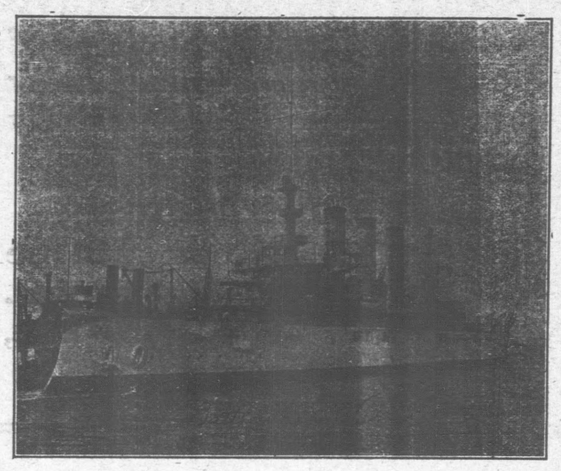

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WAR ON TUBERCULOSIS

Educational Car Began Journey Wednesday

Owing to the delay in furnishing the necessary guard for the electric motor in the Delaware Tuberculosis Commission's educational car, its State-wide trip was postponed until Wednesday.

Each school in the State has arranged to have an exhibit and will take special interest in the car when in the respective towns published in the itinerary.

As there are only three of these cars in the United States it is considered a very progressive move to have one in Delaware and one that contains such a general exhibit. The work of arranging the car has been in charge of Miss Elizabeth Sumner, the head of the tuberculosis dispensary work in this county and great credit is due her for the interesting arrangement of what could easily be a monotonous exhibit. At a recent meeting of the commission at Georgetown, enthusiastic reports were made of preparation for the car and much good will doubtless be accomplished.

The car has been leased for one year, the trackage having been paid for that period. It is proposed to have the car at Rehoboth at the height of the summer season, for two weeks beginning August 1.

The rural schools in Kent and Sussex counties have expressed a wish to have the exhibit for one week at each school and an effort will be made to do this following the canning season, which will mean that the car will be sent down the State again in the fall.

Up to the present the itinerary of the car's travels down the State covers only until August 17. Later another schedule will be made up.

Clubs Want Exhibit

At Milford the Century Club has arranged to remove the exhibit from the car to the New Century Club Hall, and similar arrangements will be made when the car reaches Lewes. In that town the exhibit will be placed in the hall of the Zoaendael Club.

The Tuberculosis Commission prepared a letter, copies of which have been sent to all physicians, clergymen and women's clubs down the State. The letter reads:

Our State dispensary exhibit car will arrive in.....on.....It will remain for.....days on the railroad siding and a demonstrator will be in charge. All will be welcome. May we bespeak your kind co-operation in making its stay a success? If no effort is made it will not be as valuable a visit as it ought to be and we depend on you to help it forward any way that seems good to you and will be grateful to you for help. We especially desire that the city officials, the physicians, the ladies and the school children visit the car and exercises may be planned during its stay. Dr. Albert Robin has a lantern and 60 fine views which may be used on request. Over 15,000 people visited this exhibit in Wilmington, and it is really one of the most complete and novel in the United States.

Yours truly,
Delaware Tuberculosis Commission.

The Car's Itinerary

The itinerary of the car will be as follows: Remain in Wilmington until April 6th; New Castle, April 6th to 8th; Bear, April 8th to 10th; Porter, April 10th to 12th; Delaware City, April 12th to 16th; Mt. Pleasant, April 16th to 18th; Middletown, April 18th to 25th; Townsend, April 25th to 28th; Clayton, April 28th to 30th; Smyrna, April 30th to May 2d; Cheswold, May 3d to 4th; Dover, May 5th to 8th; Wyoming, May 8th to 12th; Woodside, May 12th to 13th; Felton, May 13th to 16th; Harrington, May 16th to 20th; Greenwood, May 21st to 24th; Bridgeville, May 25th to 28th; Seaford, May 28th to June 4th; Laurel, June 4th to 8th; Delmar, June 10th to 16th; Milford, June 16th to 24th; Ellendale, June 24th to 26th; Georgetown, June 26th to July 4th; Millsboro, July 4th to 12th; Frankford, July 12th to 16th; Selbyville, July 16th to 20th; Lewes, July 20th to August 1st; Rehoboth, August 1st to 14th; Newark, August 15th to 20th; Newport, August 20th to 26th; Claymont, August 26th to 28th.

NATURE BEAT ICE TRUST

Cold Winter Formed Natural Product and Lowered Prices

It takes nature to beat the truste. The long and weary winter, the coldest in years, had the effect of forming a sufficient quantity of natural ice to regulate the season's supply of this necessity. The schedule of prices for the coming summer in Wilmington which became effective on Friday, shows that housewives will be enabled this year to have ten pounds of the product served at their homes daily for thirty-five cents a week, as against a cost of forty-nine cents for the same quantity last year.

This rate applies to the Consumers' Ice and Coal Company, Diamond Ice Company, Cold Spring Company and Wilmington Ice Company. These four concerns form the local combine.

The Consumers' Company having harvested a large supply of ice at Icedale, Pa., during the past winter, President Miller Stradley, of this concern, was enabled to dictate the price list.

The manufacturers of ice, it is stated, will not be enabled to operate at a profit this season; they have their innings when a mild winter occurs.

The remainder of the retail schedule for this year is: Fifteen pounds daily, 49 cents a week, as against 70 cents last year; 20 pounds daily, 63 cents, as against 91 cents last season; 25 pounds and over at the rate of 40 cents per one hundred pounds as against 60 cents last year.

Ice cream will be plentiful this summer. Manufacturers of this toothsome product will be enabled to buy ice at $3 a ton, a material reduction from last year. Butchers and other merchants will also pay less.

Local companies other than the four in the combine will fix their own prices. There will, however, be plenty of ice all around.—*Wilmington Star.*

USEFUL THINGS TO KNOW

All housewives may not know that in refinishing worn woodwork, the grain of which they wish to retain, splendid results may be obtained and the rich grain of the wood brought out if the wood is rubbed thoroughly with ammonia. One's efforts are well rewarded.

To prevent fried cakes from soaking up the fat in the frying pan glaze them with the white of an egg before cutting them into shape.

To relieve headache, put feet in water just as hot as can be borne, keeping them there from 20 to 30 minutes and adding more hot water as it cools.

Marking ink may be removed from linens by steeping the stained portions in a solution of one ounce of potassium and flour of water. The stain will disappear after steeping a few hours. Wash the linen well afterwards to remove all traces of the potassium as it is exceedingly poisonous.

When ivory knife-handles become yellow by constant washing they can be whitened by a good rubbing with emery paper and then polishing with a chamois.

After washing the lamp chimney, use dry salt in polishing it. It will make the glass brighter and will prevent breaking.

Dishcloths should be boiled every day. They should not only be washed out thoroughly after use and hung in the sun to dry, but at least every other day they should be boiled in water to which a little washing soda or a tablespoonful of kerosene.

Always make it a practice to preserve paper sackes. The demand for them comes so often that I find it saves lots of time and worry to have them when needed.

The difficulty of working buttonholes in lace waists may be overcome by basting a strip of linen inside the hem where the buttonholes are to be made and working through the lace and linen together. When finished cut away the linen. If closely worked the buttonholes will outwear the waist.

Take a strip of emery and tack it to a small square board and you will have a tool that is almost indispensable in the kitchen. It is splendid for sharpening knives.

If you add a double plaited ruffle to the bottom of the bag which you slip over the broom for wiping down walls or polished floors, the broom will do much better work.

Coal oil will remove nearly all kinds of stains from washable goods if they are washed in the oil and then washed in warm suds.

Be sure that the childs' feet are properly fitted in shoes and stockings, otherwise a lifetime of trouble may follow.

Candle grease can readily be removed from any fabric by laying blotting paper or common brown paper over the spot and applying a hot iron.

To wash colored silks, use cold water and but little soap. If the color runs, stir vinegar in the water until it sets.

It is said that fish is delicious if when frying, it is dipped into milk instead of egg before rolling it in the crumbs.

To extract onion juice, cut the top off the onion, and press the heart with a spoon. Another way is to press the onion against a grater.

Candle ends, melted and mixed with an equal quantity of turpentine make an excellent polish for floors, oil cloths, etc. It is equal to good beeswax.

To clean furniture without dusting up everything in the room, cover the upholstering with a wet cloth and then beat it, renewing the cloth several times.

Watery custard is caused by cooking in an oven that is too hot. Set the custard in a pan of hot water and see that the water does not boil during the baking.

To remove grease spots from wall paper, sprinkle baking soda over blotting paper and place over the spot and press with a moderately warm iron for a few minutes. The blotting paper will absorb the grease and the paper on the wall will be free from spots.

To clean silk and woolen clothes of grease spots, they may be gently rubbed with a cake of magnesia, laid away for several days, and then shaken out. It will not hurt to press the magnesia in with a hot iron, first covering the fabric with brown paper.

Before winter clothes are put away the skirts should be most carefully brushed and cleaned, for if dust and unsightly spots are allowed to remain on them for several months they will seriously injure the fabric. It is much more difficult to clean garments after they have been stored than before.

Handkerchiefs and white clothes that have become yellow from the use of too much soap or any other cause may be whitened in the following manner: After they have been washed in the usual way put them to soak overnight in clear water into which cream of tartar has been put. A teaspoonful to a quart of water is the right proportion. When ironed they will be as white as when new.

A little grated cheese improves chicken soup.

If a wire clothesline is used, it should be painted.

Boiled meat should always be left in its own liquor to cool.

If lemons are peeled before squeezing, more juice may be had.

Seeded raisins, cut in half, will help an apple and nut salad.

A COMPARISON

Suppose every business man in town took as much interest in the upholding of the town and forwarding all public enterprises as the newspaper man. He works for manufacturies, schools and church, good streets and roads, urges, pleads, scolds and badgers and cavorts around generally. Imagine his feelings when some lame, string-halted kind of a fellow reproaches him because he don't boom things enough. If the town does boom and the prices of real estate advance and the owners grow rich from the result of his labor he makes nothing by it. He is like the poor boy at the circus—he can stand and look at the pictures without the necessary quarter to gain admission.

THE COMMON COLD

Ought To Be One of the Most Uncommon Ailments

Common colds would become one of the most uncommon things in the world if people would wash out their nasal passages properly night and morning. So, at least, Dr. Abraham Jacobi and several other physicians assured a large audience at the Academy of Medicine. Dr. William Kelly Simpson brought along a pretty schoolgirl in a sailor suit, on whom he made a practical demonstration to show how easy it is to give one's self the right sort of nose douche and ear douche.

One cause of colds in children, Dr. Jacobi said, was the practice of putting them in short socks and leaving the calves of their legs bare. "This is done," he said, "not by women, but by ladies, who ought not to have any children—and frequently the undertaker gets the children they have."

Dr. Jacobi said he took a cold plunge 365 times a year, and was sure he would have died twenty times of pneumonia or some other "providential" disease without it. Still, he doesn't recommend cold baths for every one.

"A cold plunge is too severe for the anaemic, the very young or the old," said Dr. Jacobi, who is close on fourscore himself.

"The direct cause of a cold is bacteria," said Dr. Emily Lewi. "The indirect causes are all the many things that may upset the equilibrium. It may be a lobster supper, it may be a great mental strain or sorrow—anything that congests the blood vessels in any part of the body and stops the throwing off of the poisonous secretions. We eat too much, we eat too fast, we eat under a nervous strain, we do too many things directly after eating. The mucous membrane congests and the bacteria get in their work."

Dr. Mary McMillan said that her hobby was wet feet. "If it were practicable," she added, "for every child to keep a pair of shoes at school and change whenever he reached school with damp shoes the number of colds would be fewer. It is well to wear light woolen underwear, but many people cannot bear it next the skin, and with our overheated houses it is becoming more and more the practice to wear thin underwear and depend on warm wraps when going out of doors."

Dr. Simpson's talk, illustrated by the nasal douche dealt with the treatment of the passages of the head. Dr. Jacobi showed the nose douche he used, which was much simpler than Dr. Simpson's. In closing, Dr. Jacobi said that underfed, depleted and overworked people were much more liable to colds than the well cared for. "The neglected poor," he said, "are thus a menace not only to themselves but to their richer neighbors—a source of dissemination of disease."

The lecture was one of the course arranged by the public health education committee of the County Medical Society and the hygiene committee of the City Federation of Women's Clubs, New York City.

FARMING VACANT LOTS

"A remarkable work is being done by the Philadelphia Vacant Lots Association in providing "farms" for persons who wish to raise their own garden truck. There are at present about 450 families who are now raising vegetables on the vacant lots in the city. They will supply food to about 3000 persons. Enough ground is available to provide for about 1000 families if the association had the money to develop it.

"At present when the cost of living is so great these little plots solve the food problem for hundreds of families. The ground is ploughed and placed in shape for planting, they are given such seed as may be necessary and the only cost is one dollar for the first year and for five succeeding years. They are also given advice from time to time by expert gardeners so that the best possible yield is obtained from the soil.

"Altogether the scheme is a most interesting one and worth the attention of persons philnthropically inclined."—Exchange.

Some day cheaper and more rapid railway passage plus a few square rods of country garden—will largely and forever solve much of the food question. Edison's new storage battery already cuts cost of electric power in half.

WAITING FOR A WIFE

"There's romance for you," said little Binks, putting aside his morning paper. "This paper has a story of a college professor who met a beautiful girl twenty years ago, fell in love with her at first sight and then lost sight of her altogether. Now, after waiting for twenty years, he is rewarded by leading her to the altar as his bride. Just think of it, waiting twenty years for a wife!"

"What of it?" asked the genial philosopher. "There's nothing extraordinary about that. I've waited thirty-five years for mine."

"You? Waited thirty-five years? Why, I thought you'd been married that long!" said little Binks.

"I have," said the genial philosopher. "That's how I know how long I've waited. I've waited for her to get her gloves on about three years. I've waited for her to change her hat about four years. I've waited while she said just one last word to the cook for at least five years. I've waited upstairs, I've waited downstairs. I've waited at church, I've waited at the theatre, and I have waited in cabs, omnibuses, taxies, motorcars and the Lord knows what else besides. Fact is, Binksy, I've waited so long, so often and so regularly that between you and me that little college professor of yours, with only one wait of twenty years, strikes me as a miserable little piker."

For a dainty and easily made dessert, try slicing oranges and sprinkling a layer of the fruit with grated or shredded fresh cocoanut. Let it stand half an hour before serving. Sugar may be added if the oranges are not sweet.

WASHINGTON LETTER

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2d, 1910.

IT is probable that in the summer of 1915 at the completion of the most stupendous work ever undertaken by man, a ship-waterway connecting the Atlanta and Pacific Oceans at Panama, there will be a great celebration in Washington taking the form of an international fair and exposition. The city of Washington, assisted by Senators and Representatives from Maryland and Virginia and also to some extent favored by the eastern states, attempted twenty years ago to secure an international exposition at the capital of the United States, but, after considerable work had been done, a powerful lobby of Chicagoans got the ear of Congress and calmly carried the big show to Chicago. This was the quadrennial of the discovery of America. Twenty years ago Washington was little prepared for a great exposition such as have been held often in Paris, twice in Vienna, in London, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Buffalo, New Orleans and Atlanta, but now the capital city is at least twice as capable in entertaining and lodging capacity as she was in 1890. Since then a Union railway station, the finest and most commodious in the Unitrd States, if not in the world, has been built; many new hotels have been erected, hundreds of apartments houses have sprung up and electric railways reaching to all parts of the surrounding country and towns have made, as it were, one city of Washington, Baltimore, Alexandria, Rockville, Hyattsville, Takom, Chevy Chase and Falls Church, thus taking in, as it were, an area capable of offering accommodations to a half million visitors. But the greatest improvement that has been made in Washington and completed since 1890 is the reclamation of the Potomac Flats and their transformation into a beautiful park in the center of the city, as it were, for this park lies between Pennsylvania Avenue, the White House and the Potomac River. The park is perfectly level, of ample area, and admirably adapted as a show ground or site for a world's fair. At Philadelphia, Chicago and St. Louis it was necessary to travel for miles from the city in order to reach the expositions, and the fatigue suffered and the time lost going from lodgings to the fair and returning greatly interfered with the enjoyment and the educational benefits that might have been derived. The Potomac Park is in easy walking distance from the center of the city and easily accessible by already established street car lines from all parts of the surrounding country.

There is a plan to secure, if possible, ex-President Roosevelt as president of the exposition. Leading business and professional men in Washington have united in an effort to secure his acceptance. The Board of Trade, the Chamber of Commerce and other citizens' associations of the District are intereested in the movement and there is strong probability that the greatest of human undertakings will be celebrated at the capital of the country most vitally interested in the completion of the Interoceanic Canal.

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The events of the week in Congress have been interesting, but not particularly sensational. Mr. Root has finished his speech upon the administration railroad bill in which he expounded the Constitutional questions involved and made the important admission that there were certain carriers in the country that would be exempt from the operations of the sections regulating stocks and bond issues.

***

The Senate committee investigating the high cost of living of which Senator Lodge is chairman, found a pretty tough witness in Wallace Pierce of Boston, yesterday. Mr. Pierce insisted that the tariff had advanced prices and when asked for specific instances he promptly gave them, citing a number of articles in common use on which the prices had been advanced, due, he said, to the Payne-Aldrich bill.

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There was a clash yesterday between Senator Nelson and Attorney Brandeis in the Ballinger-Pinchot Investigation Committee, in which the antagonism which has seemed to exist between the Attorney and the Chairman from the beginning of the controversy was emphasized and intensified.

***

Several prominent members of Congress have stated that they do not think Congress can finish work and adjourn by the 15th of May as predicted by Senator Aldrich. Champ Clark of Missouri says July the 1st will still see Congress in session.

EGGS FOR SETTING—Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, by the setting or hundred. My stock of birds is the best money can buy, and as winter layers the Reds stand at the top of the bunch. Write your wants to C. P. COCHRAN, Middletown, Del.

PRIZES FOR CORN YIELDS

Delaware Soil Should Produce More per Acre

The State Board of Agriculture is determined to raise Delaware to the top notch in the list of corn growing States. It produces three million dollars worth of corn per year, on about 200,000 acres. It can and should and will produce twice as much on the same amount of land, twelve million bushels, or sixty bushels per acre. It can be done easily. The yield in New England is over 40 bushels per acre, in Delaware 30, in Georgia 12. Methods of Culture tell the story. We need more corn and less fodder; a more uniform and perfect stand; no barren stalks and no nubbins. Then with humus in the soil a sixty bushel crop is easy. The Board offers $60 for the biggest yield in Delaware on one acre, with $30 to the second and $10 to the third. It also will give the usual small premiums amounting to about $120 dollars for exhibits for select corn in the various classes, to be awarded at the Delaware corn show. It will also give $100 to be awarded to Delaware growers at the New England corn show, and will make a big exhibit at the National corn show in Columbus, Ohio, January 30th to February 11th, where big premiums will be given to Delaware farmers.

The Delaware show will be at Dover the first week in December and special prizes will be given in addition to those named above. Dover merchants will be asked to give prizes. The D. B. Martin Company will give a ton of phosphate; and Secretary Jenkins will give another ton. Manufacturers of fertilizers, farm implements and other lines of goods will be invited to contribute. One firm offered $1000 in two prizes to be given to New England farmers, and there is no reason to suppose that we cannot have big prizes offered here.

To get 60 bushels of shelled corn per acre. Better corn, better culture; these will do the trick. We have many growers now who get more than 60 bushels per acre. Hills 3 feet 6 inches each way, two stalks to the hill, one ear weighing a pound to the stalk, and you have 3555 hills and 7110 pounds of corn, easily 100 bushels of shelled corn per acre. In order to get this condition the ground must be good. Any well drained soil in Delaware is good enough to produce 100 bushels of shelled corn per acre, if it is filled with vegetable matter by growing crimson clover, cow peas or any other crop. The crimson clover will grow in fall and winter and can be cut for hay in May two tons of hay per acre. The clover should have 300 to 400 pounds of kainit or 100 pounds of muriate of potash, and 300 to 400 pounds of dissolved phosphate rock per acre every year. The corn will require no other manure. This chemical manure will cost not more than $5 per acre.

Select the best seed. Twelve ears will plant an acre. Test every ear. Number the ear, take from it six kernels from different parts of the ear, place these six kernels on cloth in a box. Take as many ears as are needed for the whole planting, make as many squares on the cloth as you have ears of corn, place the kernels from each ear on a square and number the square, put another cloth on top of this and cover with saw dust or dirt and moisten the whole, keep in a warm place. If any of the kernels fail to germinate, throw that ear out. If some kernels germinate but make a weak, poor growth, throw those ears out.

Breed for better yields. Select forty ears, number them, plant one row with seed from each ear. Plant on good land. Watch them grow. Select seed from the rows that give the most corn and have the best stalks. Breed the ears up to bigger ears. Breed the stalks down to smaller size. New England corn grows six feet high, and yields over forty bushels. Delaware corn grows ten feet high and yields 30 bushels. Georgia corn grows twelve feet high and yields twelve bushels. Get the best seed you can find in your own neighborhood for the main crop. If you want to experiment, send away for a little seed, and grow it until you have it acclimated to Delaware.

Delaware farmers who compete for the prizes for the largest yields will register with the State Board, who will appoint a committee to measure the ground and weigh the corn. Each competitor will be required to give the previous history of the ground upon which the corn is grown, the treatment, methods of culture, kind of corn planted and other useful facts in connection with the production of the crop.

Getting Better

According to experts government seeds are getting better. No longer do cucumber vines come up when squashes were expected, and no longer does the beet make its appearance when the carrot was looked for. It is now possible to plant government corn without getting barely oats and Uncle Sam's grass seeds are no longer producing weeds. This will be welcome news to those who go to congressmen for their seeds.

A Temporary Substitute

Felix Livingstone was not in a good temper. He had a fortnight's leave, which duty required him to spend with his maiden aunt in the country, while inclination strongly urged him to go up to town in order to see the girl he loved. But on this occasion duty had to be considered, for Miss Drury, the aunt in question, was a wealthy old lady, and he was practically dependent upon her.

All things considered, however, Fate had not been so very unkind to Felix. Left an orphan at an early age, he had been adopted by his mother's elder sister, who had done her duty nobly by him. Now at the age of twenty-five he found himself a subaltern in one of the line regiments, with a handsome allowance from his aunt, and every prospect of becoming her heir. But—there is always a "but" in most people's lives—although Miss Drury had been more than liberal to her nephew and forbore to exercise any but a very nominal restraint over his actions yet she had given him to understand that she meant to exert her authority in one important matter, namely, the question of his marriage.

In due course of time she intended Felix to become master of Woodlands, her beautiful old house, and since his wife would occupy her place as mistress, Miss Drury meant to limit, if not direct, her nephew's choice of a bride.

She did not approve of the modern woman, the up-to-date girl, with her cigarette and her slang, her talk of golf and bridge, her contempt for needlework, all things pertaining to domesticity. Felix could see in his mind's eye the wife his aunt destined for him—a meek and modest young woman of ultra-refined speech and appearance, and always with a piece of fancy work between her fingers—and he shuddered at the picture. Then he thought, with a sudden tightening of his heart, of Kitty Bellairs, as he had seen her last summer at the house of a brother officer—beautiful, mischievous, high-spirited, a keen tennis player, a brilliant horsewoman, full of life and laughter. She had charmed the young man's heart out of him, and though Felix tried desperately hard to banish her from his memory, absence, in this case, had certainly made the heart grow fonder.

I daren't tell Aunt Minnie about Kitty, thought the young man, disconsolately. Of course if she knew her as I do she couldn't help but love her, although she isn't quite her style, but I don't see how they are ever to meet, since my little darling knows no one in this neighborhood, and Aunt Min never will come up to town.

In the depth of his heart Felix was genuinely fond of the old lady, who had so generously mothered him all his life, and he was therefore rather disconcerted to find when he reached Woodlands that Miss Drury was very much perturbed and upset about something. Generally his aunt was a very dainty looking little old lady, exquisitely dressed and the perfection of a hostess. But on this particular afternoon she greeted her nephew in an absent-minded fashion, her cap slightly awry, her cheeks flushed, and her beautiful hands trembling.

Why, Aunt Minnie, said the young man, anxiously, whatever is the matter?

Oh, my dear Felix, replied the old lady, looking into his handsome face with troubled blue eyes, I have had such a dreadful upset. Two of the housemaids are down with influenza, and now Parkins who is quite invaluable, has declared she can hold up no longer, and has gone to bed seriously ill, I fear.

Felix gave a whistle of dismay. Parkins was cook-housekeeper at Woodlands, and the pivot upon which the rest of the household turned. She was an exceptionally good cook, and he knew that his aunt prided herself that her dinners were unsurpassed in the neighborhood.

I would not have minded had we been alone, continued Miss Drury, but the house is full of people, and I have a large dinner party to-morrow.

What a catastrophe, exclaimed her nephew, sympathetically, who knew how vexed was Miss Drury's orderly mind when any household affairs went wrong. Can't you get a woman from the village to help?

Of course I can, but you don't know what these village women are like, my dear Felix; dirty, incompetent creatures, and as incapable of sending up a dinner as you are. No, I must just leave Susan, the kitchen maid, to do her best; but I know I shall be disgraced to-morrow, and I do not mind so much, if my guests don't have the best of everything. And to make matters worse, that greedy old Sir Gregory is coming, and he always says he never dines so well anywhere as here. You don't know of a cook that you can recommend by any chance, do you, Felix? she asked desperately.

This wistful appeal touched the young man's heart. As a rule, a subaltern home on leave is not the person one would naturally apply to for a cook, but Miss Drury was at her wits' end. Felix knitted his brows and thought hard for a minute, at the end of which a brilliant inspiration came to him.

Look here, Aunt Minnie, he exclaimed suddenly, don't you worry any more. I'll go straight up to town first thing to-morrow, and I'll find you a cook somehow, and bring her back with me in the afternoon.

Miss Drury looked at her nephew with tears in her eyes.

Felix, she said solemnly, if you got me out of this difficulty you may ask me for anything in the world.

Felix was as good as his word. He departed for town directly after breakfast next morning, smiling good humoredly at the chaff of his fellow guests, and reappeared triumphant in the afternoon proudly escorting the new cook.

I've brought her, Aunt Min, he announced, rushing excitedly into Miss Drury's boudoir. She was at the Rawson's last summer, and an uncommonly good cook she is. Blair is her name, it's a great piece of luck that she was disengaged, you know.

Miss Drury went hurriedly down stairs to inspect the new arrival and to explain to her the arrangements for the evening's dinner.

I was a little taken aback at first, she said later on to her nephew. Blair looks so young and so pretty, and so—er—refined, but she seems very capable and fully qualified to send up an excellent dinner.

Yes, replied Felix, eagerly, she has had a course of cooking lessons at South Kensington. I believe she is no end of a swell at it.

Really, my dear boy, said Miss Drury, looking affectionately at her nephew, I am most touched by the interest you have shown in this domestic difficulty and the trouble you have taken. If only Blair does not falsify our expectations I shall owe you a debt of gratitude.

The dinner proved an immense success, and even Miss Drury had to confess that Parkins could not have done better. As for Sir Gregory, he chuckled with delight and went steadily through the menu from begining to end.

Really, my dear Miss Drury, he said when at length he was obliged to desist, that cook of yours has surpassed herself. I don't know when I have eaten a better dinner; that souffle was simply a work of art.

Only one contretemps marred the harmony of the evening, and fortunately Miss Drury did not witness this little incident, as it occurred when the ladies had retired to the drawing room.

Felix was doing the honors of his aunt's table when the sound of a scuffle arrested his attention, and with a hasty excuse to his guests he left the room and rushed into the passage, where he found an ardent young footman trying vainly to embrace a very angry but bewitchingly pretty young woman in a white cap and apron.

You impudent wretch! she was saying, how dare you try and kiss me? Mr. Livingstone, help!

Felix turned on the man in a perfect fury and dragged him away.

John, he said, looking as if he could have killed him with pleasure, leave that lady alone at once and clear out. Here are your wages. Go!

The man gazed at him, dumb with surprise.

I beg your pardon, Mr. Felix, he stammered at length, I meant no 'arm. I often used to kiss Miss Parkins. I didn't know as 'ow Miss Blair would mind.

The cook's angry face relaxed, and she burst into a peal of laughter in which, after some hesitation, Felix joined.

Never mind, John, she said, I'll forgive you this once, only don't try it again. I dare say Mr. Felix will allow you to stay if you behave yourself.

Felix nodded impatiently, and the man fled to the lower regions, but it was some minutes before Miss Blair took her place at the servants' hall supper looking rather flushed, or before Felix joined the men in the dining room.

Parkins' illness lasted a week, and throughout that time Blair continued to charm the palates of the inmates of Woodlands. All the same, Miss Drury was relieved when the last day of the temporary cook's stay came, for try as she would to disbelieve her senses, there was no disguising the fact that Felix was always hanging about the kitchen on some pretext or another. That her nephew could so far forget what was due both to himself and to her, as to even carry on a mild flirtation with a servant, Miss Drury would not allow for a moment. Her horror can therefore be better imagined than described when, descending to the kitchen the last afternoon for the purpose of paying Blair her wages, she saw on opening the door a pretty, white-capped head reposing on her nephews's shoulder, while his arm was tenderly clasping an aproned waist.

Kitty, darling, she heard him say tenderly, I couldn't let you go away without telling you I loved you. I know I ought not to have done so, for goodness only knows when I shall be able to marry you.

Do you think Miss Drury will be very angry? asked the girl.

Miss Drury coughed, and at the omnious sound the guilty couple started apart and looked with dismay at the intruder.

The old lady's face had turned very white, and Felix, cut to the quick by her piteous expression, crossed the room hastily and took her hand.

Don't look so shocked, Aunt Minnie, he said; this is not a cook really; it is the lady I love—Miss Kitty Bellairs. I met her at the Rawson's last summer and fell in love with her; and I knew she could cook beautifully, so when you were in such a fix I asked her to come and help. We—we thought, perhaps, you might take a fancy to her and ask her to stop.

Are you Archie Bellairs' daughter? asked Miss Drury, in astonishment.

Yes, said the girl, gently, he is dead, you know, and I am an orphan and very poor—but I love Felix.

The old lady's eyes grew very wistful and tender as she remembered the far-off days of her youth when poverty had stood between her and the one whom she loved—Archie Bellairs.

She took the girl's hand and smilingly put it into that of her nephew.

So do I my dear, she said, and I am sure you will make him an excellent wife. I shall be exceedingly glad to offer the temporary substitute a permanent place in my household.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS

A furrow ploughed through a field that is soaked with water will aid and hurry the process of drying several days. On the bare spots scatter a generous quantity of grass seed, manure each lightly and go over the ground with a spike-toothed harrow again.

Scientists have succeeded in making a substitute for rubber from corn. At the Omaha Corn Show a big chunk of refined rubber made entirely from corn, by a seedless process, was exhibited.

Postmaster General Hitchcock says rural mail delivery has without doubt greatly increased the value of farms all over the country.

It is estimated that Colorado farmers last year received $7,500,000 for their sugar-beet crop, an increase of $1,000,000 over the product of the previous year.

Canada peas and oats is a favorite forage crop with many New York State farmers. The crop may be sown from early spring to the middle of May. By making sowings at intervals of two weeks, a succession of crops may be had. The common rate of sowing is one and one-half bushels of each per acre. The peas are usually scattered broadcast on disked or harrowed ground, and then turned under about three or four inches deep. The ground is then harrowed and the oats drilled a few days later. The land may first be prepared and each crop drilled separately, but this is not usually as satisfactory as the other method. Peas and oats are good for hay or to cut and feed green. When the oats are heading and the peas blossoming one may begin to cut for green feed. For hay the oats should be in the milk stage, and the peas should have well-formed pods. Peas and oats can also be pastured to advantage with hogs. This crop will give a yield of five to seven tons per acre of green weight.

The time is at hand when the tree agent makes his rounds, and, with tempting colored plates and well studied speech, explains the merits of his new goods. The praise he gives the new varieties, and the glory he accords the firm he represents, are all of the first order, and not infrequently should be taken "with a grain of salt."

It is the best policy to buy fruit trees from some nearby nursery, which not only saves expense in transportation, but gives stock started and grown in practically the same soil in which the buyer intends setting them out, and this in itself is a guarantee of success.

However, trees transported long distances will usually live and thrive if they are properly packed for shipment, and are delivered in good condition. It is a good plan, when the desired variety of trees cannot be obtained of reliable nurserymen, to purchase good, thrifty stock of some other variety, and then the following year bud or graft the top ones of the desired variety.

It is not policy to buy the cheapest trees. The difference in cost between a good tree and a poor one is nothing compared with the satisfaction and results of the better one.

The pig, the calf and the lamb make the largest growth on the least amount of feed. Sell them when they are fit for market at the end of their rapid-growing period. When they arrive at the age where they cease to grow rapidly they cease to make economical gains on the feeds consumed.

The spring is the best time for sowing nearly all kinds of grasses, and usually the early spring is best. There may be some conditions, however, when it may answer to sow in summer, as when, for instance, the weather is quite moist. The single grasses which come without hand sowing are usually distributed by the winds in the late summer or the early autumn.

The best thing that you can do with ewes which have reached the age of six years is to fatten them and send them to market.

If you can't pay for two new farm tools this year, pay for one and lay up money for the other by cutting off some useless habit. Most men have such things hanging about them.

Rig up a good workbench in the wagon house. Upstairs is a good place. Have it nice and light and get some good tools to go along with it. You have no idea how many little things you can mend yourself, right at home.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS
—OF—
St. Georges Hundred!

The taxable residents of St. Georges Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1909 are now due, and the undersigned, administrator or John W. Denny, deceased, Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at

A. G. COX'S OFFICE, MIDDLETOWN
SATURDAY, APRIL 23
From 1 to 3 P. M.

MASSEY'S HOTEL, IN ODESSA,
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1910
From 1 to 3 P. M.

AT HENRY CLEAVER'S STORE, IN PORT PENN,
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1910
From 1 to 3 P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector or by sending written communication, enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30; VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January five per centum thereof shall be added thereto.

JOHN E. DENNY
Administrator for Jonn W. Denny, deceased, Collector of Taxes for St. Georges Hundred.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS
—OF—
APPOQUINIMINK HUNDRED!

The taxable residents of Appoquinimink Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1909 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT THE OFFICE OF GEORGE M. D. HART, IN TOWNSEND, DEL.,
EVERY SATURDAY,
During APRIL, 1910.
From 1 to 5 o'clock, P. M.

An abatement of 5 per centum will be allowed on all taxes paid during the month of August.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

WILLIAM C. MONEY,
Collector of Taxes for Appoquinimink Hundred

ALLEN'S BAKERY

We sell Candies at wholesale prices. Examine our stock of candies in ¼, 1 and 5 lb boxes before buying elsewhere.

Wholesale and Retail

We are now making and serving to our customers Graham Wheat Bread.

Having now completed our first year in the baking business, we feel that we are in a position to give our patrons better service in the future than in the past. Thanking you for past favors and soliciting your future patronage, we remain

Oak lard tierces, iron band, at reasonable prices.

Very truly,
W. W. Allen & Son
Middletown, Del.

"PRINCE"
Percheron Stallion

Will make the season of 1910 at my residence, on Wheatland Farm, on the road leading from Mt. Pleasant to the Maryland line.

TERMS.—$10.00 to insure one mare but if you breed two mares and get two colts the price will be $9.00 for each. $5.00 for single service. For further particulars write

George W. Hurd, Owner,
Middletown, Del.

Of Course It is Important That You Have
A NEW SUIT FOR SPRING

For the American Man of To-day Who Demands Style to the Minute

the man who appreciates good clothes, we have the kind that will make his blood tingle. See them and you'll be charmed by the handsome new patterns. Try them on and you'll marvel at their grace and perfect fit. Wear them and you'll certainly conclude that better clothes cannot be made.

You'll surely want your new spring suit now. Call and see the many stylish models we have for spring.

Your Boy Will Want A New Suit for Spring
and he'll want it every bit as good style as the one "daddy" gets, so come here where styles are right and qualities best.

You Will Surely Want A New Hat for Spring
and you'll surely find one here that just suits you, and at the same time is up to the hour in style. Values irreproachable.

Drop in and see the new spring styles, whether you intend to buy or not. We've tried to make every article look so pleasing and the price so small that everyone, who sees and needs, will buy.

The Globe Clothing Store
S. M. Rosenberg, Proprietor
MIDDLETOWN, - - DELAWARE

S. E. MASSEY,
DEALER IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE.
Also a Large Stock of
Cut Glass
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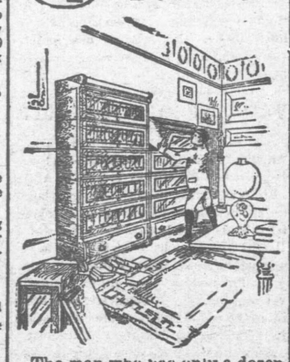
Repairing and Silversmithing a Specialty.
We also handle the WATERMAN'S IDEAL FOUNTAIN PEN.
S. E. Massey,
Middletown, Del.
TERMS STRICTLY CASH

SECTIONAL Bookcase



The man who has only a dozen books needs a bookcase, but he doesn't need one that will take up the whole side of his room. The "Y and E" Sectional Bookcase may be adapted to any space and is easy to move—simply detache the sections—a boy can put them up. I am sole agent for this section.

General line of Furniture.
CARPETS, WINDOW SHADES
UPHOLSTERING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Funeral Director and EMBALMER
J. H. EMERSON,
Middletown - Delaware

Public Sale
—AT—
Klair's Bazaar
EVERY SATURDAY,
AT 1 O'CLOCK
50 to 100 Horses

This is the place to buy and sell your horses. Large lot of wagons, harness and baskets. The only horse bazaar that has increased its business over 50 per cent. the past year. Sale every Saturday.

W. H. KLAIR,
303 West Eighth Street,
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

Having Purchased the
Bankrupt Stock
—OF—
W. T. DeValinger
We will put same on sale
Saturday, APRIL 9th, 1910
Entire stock will be turned into Cash. Nothing reserved
BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
Remember the place and date
Wilmington Bargain House
Townsend, Delaware

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Call and let me give you an estimate before you give your order. I am in a position to give you the very best materials in all branches of the plumbing trade. All work guaranteed to be satisfactory. I can do your
PLUMBING, STEAM FITTING,
Pump and Well Work
Or furnish you with a
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If you need anything in my line, a posta card will bring me to your home.

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Rakes
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